

Mails.



STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *RAVENNA*, Captain F. COLE, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. (This steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *SHANON* which vessel takes on her cargo for LONDON, and SUEZ CANAL, leaving that port on the 10th AUGUST, 1894.)

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. H. JOSEPH, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, July 5, 1894. 1122

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, I. and Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 1 p.m.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, I. and Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 1 p.m.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, I. and Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 1 p.m.

THE Steamship *BELOU* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 1 p.m., connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all transatlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (on the same line) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This discount does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, July 3, 1894. 1115

The Life of Food

is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from food; that is why cod-liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod-liver oil with Hyposphosphates has solved the problem how to take cod-liver oil. For that reason if no other the medical fraternity prescribe it for all wasting diseases.

This combination of Hyposphosphates peculiar alone to Scott's Emulsion has added vastly to the oil value—they are a direct tonic to brain and nerve.

Sole Agent for China and Hongkong: CHAN A. FOOK, at WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessels	Agents	Date of Leaving
Japan	Verona (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 20, at noon
London & Ports of Call	Reverna (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 19, at noon
London, v. Marseilles	Canton (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About July 11
London, v. Marseilles	Shanghai (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About July 20
London, v. Suez Canal	Palinurus (s)	Butterfield & Swire	July 23, daylight
Marseilles, v. Saigon	Saghalien (s)	Messageries Maritimes	July 11, at noon
New York	Bilston Hill	Stimson & Co.	Quick dispatch
S. Francisco, v. Japan	Parana (s)	Stimson & Co.	Quick dispatch
S. Francisco, v. Japan	City of Peking (s)	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 11, at 1 p.m.
S. Francisco, v. Japan	Belgia (s)	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Aug. 1, at 1 p.m.
S. Francisco, v. Japan	Silberhorn	Shewan & Co.	Quick dispatch
Shanghai	Rosetta (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About July 15
Shanghai, via Amoy	Permosa (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About July 15
Shanghai and Kobe	Butland & Swire	Butland & Swire	July 11, daylight
Shanghai, via Amoy	Margina Boquhem (s)	Sander & Co.	About July 13
Singapore, Penang & Ceylon	Aglaia (s)	Stimson & Co.	July 20, at 4 p.m.
Singapore, Penang & Ceylon	Catherino Apoc (s)	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	July 13, at noon
Singapore, Amoy & T'oo	Thales (s)	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	July 13, at noon
Vancouver (B.C.)	Empress of Japan (s)	Canadian P. & O. Co.	July 25, at noon
Victoria (B.C.)	Thames (s)	Nor. Mac S. & Co.	July 17, at 4 p.m.

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

The Co's Steamship *Thales*, Capt. RATHURST, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 13th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAIPRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 10, 1894. 1144

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for loading Passengers and sufficient indentments only.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Aglaia*, Capt. G. PERSSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th Instant, at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to STEINSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1894. 1145

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for loading Passengers and sufficient indentments only.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Aglaia*, Capt. G. PERSSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th Instant, at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to STEINSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1894. 1145

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for loading Passengers and sufficient indentments only.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Aglaia*, Capt. G. PERSSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th Instant, at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to STEINSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1894. 1145

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for loading Passengers and sufficient indentments only.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Aglaia*, Capt. G. PERSSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th Instant, at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to STEINSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1894. 1145

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for loading Passengers and sufficient indentments only.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Aglaia*, Capt. G. PERSSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th Instant, at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to STEINSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1894. 1145

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for loading Passengers and sufficient indentments only.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Aglaia*, Capt. G. PERSSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th Instant, at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to STEINSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1894. 1145

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Teleman leaves for Shanghai, &c.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

1 p.m.—P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Japan and San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Karlshude* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, July 12.—3.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited, at Hongkong H-tel.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer 29.81, 29.90, 29.84

Temperature 85, 82, 86

Humidity 70, 83, 69

Direction of Wind 0, 0, 1

Force 0, 0, 1

Weather b, 0, c

Rain 0, 0, 0

Lowest open air temperature on the 9th, 80

Hongkong Observatory, July 10, 1894.

Exchange.

Hongkong, July 10, 1894.

On London—Bank, Wire, 2 1/4

On demand, 2 1/4

30 days sight, 2 1/4

4 months sight, 2 1/4

Credit, 2 1/4

On Paris—On demand, 2.65

Credit, 4 months sight, 2.70

On Berlin—On demand, 2.14

On New York—On demand, 51 1/2

Credit, 60 days sight, 52 1/2

On Bombay—Wire, 196

On demand, 196 1/2

On Shanghai—Wire, 196

On demand, 196 1/2

30 days sight, private paper, 74 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 (per 100) 348.40

Mosses (Bates's buying rate) 9.20

Silver (per oz.) 28 1/2

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For Coast Ports, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is 'DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.'

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

PURE TABLE WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanjing Road, Shanghai.

Botica Ingles, 14, Escalita, Manila.

The Canton Dispensary, Canton.

The Dispensary, Fochow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.

London Office, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

Hongkong, June 18, 1894. 1089

MARRIAGE.

At the residence of the bride, Bellevue, a suburb of Pittsburgh, (Penn.), on the 12th June, by the Rev. A. F. Harper, D.D., Andrew P. HAYES, Jr., to Mary D. McGILL, daughter of Mr. James D. McGill.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1894.

A CORRESPONDENT of our Singapore morning contemporary, writing modestly about the initials 'G.L.', gives a very graphic account of the devastation wrought by the plague in Canton. Incidentally, the writer gives details of the fanatical and disgusting stories in circulation in the City of Raun with regard to the treatment of plague patients in Hongkong. 'Placards were stuck up,' he writes, 'warning people on no account to go to Hongkong, where the "foreign devils" had gone mad, and were cutting up people to make pills. Even those who were not ill, were, it was said, smoked with brimstone, and involved in a common ruin with plague patients. The eye of Chinese imagination saw an immense machine, made ready on the shores of the "foreign devils" ready to mash into pulp any Chinese children who were unfortunate enough to be kidnapped by the Hongkong Government; and old boatmen whose boat had been patronized by Europeans for some twenty years, came to the Consulate to beg that their children, at least, should not be taken away. The perfume boxes which poisoned people were no longer a mystery. It was, of course, the missionaries who were distributing them! Considering all that has been done, during the last two decades, by European medical missionaries to alleviate suffering among the poorer classes in the interior of China, it is almost impossible to believe that vile rumours of the nature we have quoted could find credence in a community by no means unfamiliar with Europeans. The conditions of living in Hongkong, too, are well known to tens of thousands of the natives of the Kwangtung Province. The common people must be well aware by this time of the grandiose efforts of the Hongkong Government to make the Colony attractive for Chinese. Notwithstanding Mr. T. W. King's statements to the contrary, action has been taken to attract Chinese residents to the Colony; and it is only the inherent love for their homes, combined with certain peculiar racial characteristics, that can account for the desire of the Chinaman to leave Hongkong and return to the bribery, corruption and oppression of his native country. The writer we have already quoted has truly remarked: "It is at a time like the present, that the true character of the Chinese people comes out, and that we see them as the representatives of an ancient civilization, with principles of living and thinking so totally different from our own, that it is difficult to persuade ourselves that they actually exist, and make up the mental life of a great empire." Over fifty years' contact with Europeans has failed to make any appreciable impression upon the stolid, phlegmatic Chinese race. There is the same credulous superstition, the same disposition to reject all enlightenment from European science and methods of education, the same arrogance of ignorance, the same tendency to subtle intrigue to gain their own ends. All these characteristics have been fully brought to light during the recent crisis. By force and by subtlety the Chinese residents strove hard to upset the arrangements for dealing with plague patients. To a great extent they succeeded in getting what they wanted, thanks to a weak Administration. Yet, so far as we can see, no good purpose has been served in yielding to Chinese pressure. As we see from the quotations given above, the Hongkong Government of the present time holds as contemptible a position in the eyes of the Chinese of the adjacent Province as it does in the opinions of the majority of the European residents. We do not say it would have necessarily followed that the treatment of the plague would have been rendered easier by the adoption of a firmer attitude by the Government. At first, there would have, perhaps, been recourse to force—which an American reviewer of the life of Sir Harry Parkes has condemned as a fault of that great man, whom he regards as the embodiment of British diplomatic and colonising methods. But a display of force would not, in our opinion, have been a bad thing. All other methods of dealing with the Chinese have proved failures. The officer brought into closest contact with the Chinese community does not appear to have exercised any influence whereby the Chinese are induced to respect the law and to assist the Government in the measures adopted for suppressing an epidemic that has wrought serious injury to the welfare of the Colony. The past crisis—we hope we are not too optimistic in regarding it as past—provided an excellent opportunity for showing the advantage of such an officer as the Protector of Chinese. With a strong official holding the office, it is reasonable to suppose that a beneficial influence would have been exerted upon the Chinese community. They might have been made more amenable to the wishes of the Administration. Duplicity might have been met with diplomacy. Natural prejudices might have been overcome by reason, and some justification, thereby, might have been shown for the existence of the office. It is to prove worthless when the Colony is brought face to face with any great crisis, we are forced to consider that benefit the Protector of Chinese to the Colony. We think it has been abundantly shown that the Chinese are well able to take care of themselves. Mr. J. D. Humphreys was not far wrong when he wrote as his experience of residence in China, that a

MARRIAGE.

At the residence of the bride, Bellevue, a suburb of Pittsburgh, (Penn.), on the 12th June, by the Rev. A. F. Harper, D.D., Andrew P. HAYES, Jr., to Mary D. McGILL, daughter of Mr. James D. McGill.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1894.

A CORRESPONDENT of our Singapore morning contemporary, writing modestly about the initials 'G.L.', gives a very graphic account of the devastation wrought by the plague in Canton. Incidentally, the writer gives details of the fanatical and disgusting stories in circulation in the City of Raun with regard to the treatment of plague patients in Hongkong. 'Placards were stuck up,' he writes, 'warning people on no account to go to Hongkong, where the "foreign devils" had gone mad, and were cutting up people to make pills. Even those who were not ill, were, it was said, smoked with brimstone, and involved in a common ruin with plague patients. The eye of Chinese imagination saw an immense machine, made ready on the shores of the "foreign devils" ready to mash into pulp any Chinese children who were unfortunate enough to be kidnapped by the Hongkong Government; and old boatmen whose boat had been patronized by Europeans for some twenty years, came to the Consulate to beg that their children, at least, should not be taken away. The perfume boxes which poisoned people were no longer a mystery. It was, of course, the missionaries who were distributing them! Considering all that has been done, during the last two decades, by European medical missionaries to alleviate suffering among the poorer classes in the interior of China, it is almost impossible to believe that vile rumours of the nature we have quoted could find credence in a community by no means unfamiliar with Europeans. The conditions of living in Hongkong, too, are well known to tens of thousands of the natives of the Kwangtung Province. The common people must be well aware by this time of the grandiose efforts of the Hongkong Government to make the Colony attractive for Chinese. Notwithstanding Mr. T. W. King's statements to the contrary, action has been taken to attract Chinese residents to the Colony; and it is only the inherent love for their homes, combined with certain peculiar racial characteristics, that can account for the desire of the Chinaman to leave Hongkong and return to the bribery, corruption and oppression of his native country. The writer we have already quoted has truly remarked: "It is at a time like the present, that the true character of the Chinese people comes out, and that we see them as the representatives of an ancient civilization, with principles of living and thinking so totally different from our own, that it is difficult to persuade ourselves that they actually exist, and make up the mental life of a great empire." Over fifty years' contact with Europeans has failed to make any appreciable impression upon the stolid, phlegmatic Chinese race. There is the same credulous superstition, the same disposition to reject all enlightenment from European science and methods of education, the same arrogance of ignorance, the same tendency to subtle intrigue to gain their own ends. All these characteristics have been fully brought to light during the recent crisis. By force and by subtlety the Chinese residents strove hard to upset the arrangements for dealing with plague patients. To a great extent they succeeded in getting what they wanted, thanks to a weak Administration. Yet, so far as we can see, no good purpose has been served in yielding to Chinese pressure. As we see from the quotations given above, the Hongkong Government of the present time holds as contemptible a position in the eyes of the Chinese of the adjacent Province as it does in the opinions of the majority of the

